

South Dakota

Labor Bulletin

October 1987

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COST OF LIVING

Moving from one city to another can be an exciting, but scary experience. There are many things to consider and many pros and cons to weigh when considering such a move. One thing that may be helpful to take into consideration, when deciding whether or not to move to another city, is the cost of living. The American Chamber of Commerce Researchers Association (ACCRA) publishes a quarterly publication entitled the ACCRA Cost of Living Index, which provides valuable information on the cost of living in many cities throughout the nation.

The ACCRA Cost of Living Index does not measure inflation, like the Consumer Price Index does. Instead, the ACCRA Index is a comparison of prices in different areas at a single point in time.

Comparisons of cost of living information are important to both employers and the public. Employers use the cost of living index as a tool in attracting new employees to an area. Economic development groups may also use the Cost of Living Index to attract people and businesses to the area. Individuals deciding whether or not to accept a new job in a different location may use the Cost of Living Index in making their decision, determining their budget, or in establishing a feasible salary range.

Among the 260 cities included in the survey are Aberdeen, Vermillion and Rapid City. This Cost of Living Index measures the intercity differences in the costs of consumer goods and services based on 59 items, for which prices are collected quarterly by the Chamber of Commerce or a similar organization in each participating city.

The items priced are chosen to be representative of the buying patterns of a mid-management executive family. The items are categorized into six major areas: groceries, housing, utilities, transportation, health care and miscellaneous goods and services. These six major areas are representative of the day-to-day expenses people incur. To ensure uniformity in sampling, national brands are surveyed whenever possible. The study also sets standards within these major areas, such as square footage requirements and lot size for houses, that must be followed.

A few items within the groceries area which are priced are t-bone steak, grated parmesan cheese, corn flakes and facial tissue. Housing areas which are priced range from a rented apartment to monthly payments being made on homes. Utility costs include telephone services and energy costs such as electricity and natural gas. Examples of transportation which are priced include bus fare, auto maintenance (such as front wheel balancing) and gasoline.

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FROM MONOPOLY GAMES TO LEVI'S JEANS

Health care items which are surveyed include such things as a semi-private hospital room, a routine office visit to a doctor or dentist and a bottle of aspirin.

Miscellaneous goods and services priced each quarter range from a McDonald's Quarter Pounder with cheese, to a Monopoly board game, to a pair of Levi's jeans. The miscellaneous group also includes such entertainment costs as a movie theatre ticket and such personal care services as a haircut.

These six areas are also combined in an "All Items" category. A national index of 100 is used so differences between individual cities and the national average can easily be obtained. The national index is obtained by averaging prices from the participating cities. If a city has an index above 100, then, its cost of living is above the average living cost in the United States.

The South Dakota cities of Aberdeen, Vermillion and Rapid City posted a lower cost of living than the nation during the second calendar quarter of 1987, according to the ACCRA Cost of Living Index. Vermillion's "All Items" index of 89.2 placed it 10.8 points below the national index. Aberdeen was 5.8 points below the national index of 100. Rapid City was slightly below the national average with an index of 97.7, which was 2.3 points below the national average.

Because the number of items indexed is limited, percentage differences between cities are not exact measures. A difference of three percent or less is not interpreted as representing statistical significance and may not exactly show which city is more expensive. Differences of more than three percent in the "All Items" index do represent actual intercity differences in the cost of consumer goods and services.

Source: American Chamber of Commerce Researchers Association.

SOUTH DAKOTA LABOR MARKET IN OCTOBER

The nonfarm employment level of 259,100 in October 1987 showed a job increase of 2,300 from October 1986 levels and a 2,100 over-the-month increase.

The largest job increases from year-ago levels occurred in the services, trade, and manufacturing industries, and in government.

Sectors in the services industry showing increases were: amusement/recreation, medical and health, membership and hotels.

The building materials, general merchandise, and food store sectors of the trade industry showed increases. Stores in these industries have shown growth as a result of added services and increased business.

Government employment increased 500 jobs from October 1986 levels. This growth was distributed among several sectors of federal government, which includes national security, veterans hospitals, and agricultural services. Some of the increase in national security was due to the additional hiring of personnel on the Ellsworth Air Base and for Army Corp of Engineer work.

The manufacturing industry increased 600 jobs from October 1986 levels. Most of the increase was in the apparel and machinery sectors and can be attributed to larger orders for farm equipment, industrial equipment, and consumer goods.

The construction industry declined 400 from October 1986 levels, while employment in the remaining major industries increased or remained fairly stable. The special trade contractors and heavy construction sectors showed decreases.

MONTH-TO-MONTH EMPLOYMENT CHANGES

Over-the-month job increases occurred in Government and in the manufacturing and services industries.

Most of the increase in state government employment was due to the addition of work study students to October payrolls.

Local education employment followed traditional trends in September and October, as faculty and support staff were added to payrolls.

Manufacturing increased its employment level by 400 jobs over the month. Most of this increase was due to the hiring of temporary personnel in poultry processing businesses. Employment in these businesses is traditionally greater in October as processors prepare for higher holiday demand for turkeys and other poultry. Another sector showing an increase was machinery and can be attributed to increased orders for industrial equipment.

The business services sector increased over September levels and includes such businesses as temporary personnel firms and rental establishments.

The trade industry decreased 800 jobs from September levels. Eating and drinking establishment employment traditionally starts to decrease in September and gradually declines until the spring of the year, when the tourism season and other summer activities began again.

The South Dakota labor force was 349,100 in October. The unemployment rate was 3.9 percent, remaining the same as in September. In October 335,500 South Dakotans were employed and 13,600 were unemployed.

PERSONS IN THE LABOR FORCE: EMPLOYED/UNEMPLOYED

	October 1987 (1)				October 1986			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	120,744,000	113,898,000	6,845,000	5.7	118,699,000	110,857,000	7,842,000	6.6
South Dakota	349,100	335,500	13,600	3.9	349,900	336,700	13,100	3.8
Sioux Falls MSA	69,324	67,177	2,147	3.1	69,165	66,985	2,180	3.2
Rapid City MSA	38,660	36,787	1,873	4.8	39,111	37,417	1,694	4.3
Aurora	1,421	1,402	19	1.3	1,475	1,449	26	1.8
Beadle	9,114	8,810	304	3.3	9,461	9,156	305	3.2
Bennett	1,415	1,357	58	4.1	1,597	1,521	76	4.8
Bon Homme	3,453	3,372	81	2.3	3,415	3,366	49	1.4
Brookings	12,835	12,351	484	3.8	13,580	12,978	602	4.4
Brown	20,745	19,669	1,076	5.2	19,857	19,104	753	3.8
Brule	2,579	2,468	111	4.3	2,695	2,617	78	2.9
Buffalo	515	473	42	8.2	501	435	66	13.2
Butte	3,918	3,709	209	5.3	3,855	3,696	159	4.1
Campbell	1,083	1,067	16	1.5	1,190	1,135	55	4.6
Charles Mix	3,991	3,801	190	4.8	4,038	3,858	180	4.5
Clark	1,901	1,820	81	4.3	2,004	1,938	66	3.3
Clay	6,471	6,091	380	5.9	6,542	6,283	259	4.0
Codington	11,629	11,110	519	4.5	12,212	11,550	662	5.4
Corson	1,614	1,484	130	8.1	1,613	1,515	98	6.1
Custer	3,466	3,297	169	4.9	3,611	3,482	129	3.6
Davison	8,771	8,657	114	1.3	8,884	8,708	176	2.0
Day	3,499	3,376	123	3.5	3,526	3,394	132	3.7
Deuel	2,403	2,289	114	4.7	2,280	2,183	97	4.3
Dewey	2,060	1,898	162	7.9	2,037	1,910	127	6.2
Douglas	1,771	1,741	30	1.7	1,730	1,685	45	2.6
Edmunds	2,351	2,293	58	2.5	2,433	2,378	55	2.3
Fall River	3,832	3,572	260	6.8	3,762	3,611	151	4.0
Faulk	1,215	1,203	12	1.0	1,292	1,277	15	1.2
Grant	4,258	4,091	167	3.9	4,306	4,177	129	3.0
Gregory	2,520	2,446	74	2.9	2,606	2,540	66	2.5
Haakon	1,251	1,214	37	3.0	1,171	1,146	25	2.1
Hamlin	2,445	2,392	53	2.2	2,348	2,259	89	3.8
Hand	2,093	2,058	35	1.7	2,143	2,107	36	1.7
Hanson	1,489	1,454	35	2.4	1,495	1,438	57	3.8
Harding	813	767	46	5.7	852	808	44	5.2
Hughes	8,563	8,287	276	3.2	8,334	8,071	263	3.2
Hutchinson	4,176	4,088	88	2.1	4,164	4,001	163	3.9
Hyde	861	838	23	2.7	898	885	13	1.4
Jackson	1,692	1,636	56	3.3	1,675	1,609	66	3.9

PERSONS IN THE LABOR FORCE: EMPLOYED/UNEMPLOYED

	October 1987 (1)				October 1986			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Jerauld	1,200	1,186	14	1.2	1,248	1,218	30	2.4
Jones	700	654	46	6.6	743	711	32	4.3
Kingsbury	2,830	2,777	53	1.9	3,022	2,890	132	4.4
Lake	5,343	5,148	195	3.6	4,778	4,564	214	4.5
Lawrence	10,242	9,598	644	6.3	10,146	9,714	432	4.3
Lincoln	7,008	6,806	202	2.9	6,555	6,351	204	3.1
Lyman	1,709	1,521	188	11.0	1,632	1,598	34	2.1
McCook	2,922	2,846	76	2.6	2,943	2,841	102	3.5
McPherson	1,587	1,545	42	2.6	1,665	1,644	21	1.3
Marshall	2,243	2,178	65	2.9	2,197	2,148	49	2.2
Meade	9,246	8,891	355	3.8	9,481	9,048	433	4.6
Mellette	933	889	44	4.7	894	839	55	6.2
Miner	1,394	1,355	39	2.8	1,380	1,306	74	5.4
Minnehaha	69,324	67,177	2,147	3.1	69,165	66,985	2,180	3.2
Moody	3,140	3,082	58	1.8	3,174	3,042	132	4.2
Pannington	38,660	36,787	1,873	4.8	39,111	37,417	1,694	4.3
Perkins	2,489	2,433	56	2.2	2,560	2,454	106	4.1
Potter	1,473	1,424	49	3.3	1,580	1,533	47	3.0
Roberts	5,033	4,820	213	4.2	4,701	4,493	208	4.4
Sanborn	1,252	1,236	16	1.3	1,188	1,137	51	4.3
Shannon	2,367	2,142	225	9.5	2,724	2,457	267	9.8
Spink	3,681	3,616	65	1.8	3,827	3,778	49	1.3
Stanley	1,810	1,694	116	6.4	1,461	1,397	64	4.4
Sully	850	808	42	4.9	936	904	32	3.4
Todd	2,618	2,402	216	8.3	2,681	2,524	157	5.9
Tripp	3,215	3,164	51	1.6	3,374	3,302	72	2.1
Turner	3,943	3,848	95	2.4	4,059	3,900	159	3.9
Union	5,340	4,971	369	6.9	5,109	4,778	331	6.5
Walworth	2,996	2,903	93	3.1	2,932	2,839	93	3.2
Yankton	10,395	10,117	278	2.7	10,165	9,836	329	3.2
Ziebach	937	895	42	4.5	852	816	36	4.2

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.

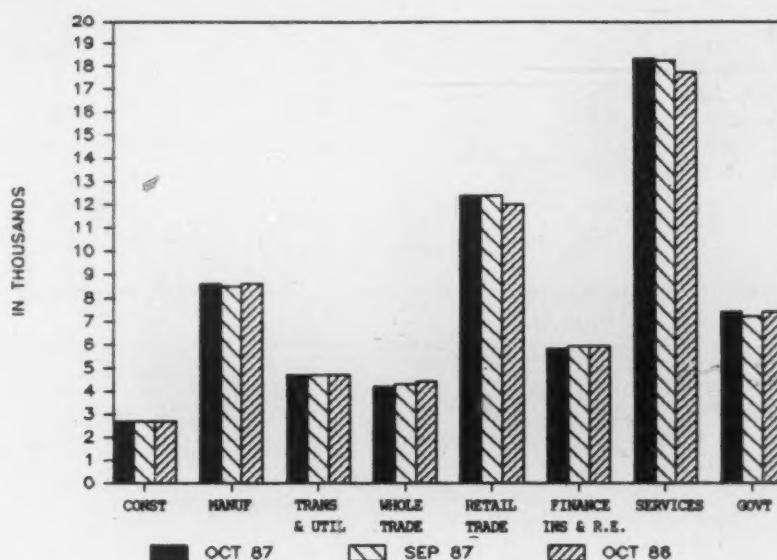
(2) Labor Force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

(3) The seasonally adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 6.0 and 6.9. The data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.

**SOUTH DAKOTA
NONFARM WAGE AND
SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(JOBS BY INDUSTRY)**

	OCT. 1987	SEPT. 1987	OCT. 1986	Percent Change From	
				Last Month	Last Year
TOTAL.....	259,100	257,000	256,800	.8	.9
MINING.....	2,500	2,600	2,600	-3.8	-3.8
CONSTRUCTION.....	11,300	11,400	11,700	-.9	-3.4
MANUFACTURING.....	30,000	29,600	29,400	1.4	2.0
Durable Goods.....	16,700	16,600	16,100	.6	3.7
Fabricated Metals & Machinery...	10,100	10,000	9,800	1.0	3.1
Nondurable Goods.....	13,300	13,000	13,300	2.3	.0
Food & Kindred Products.....	7,600	7,300	8,100	4.1	-6.2
Paper, Printing & Publishing....	2,900	2,900	2,800	.0	3.6
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES..	12,700	12,700	12,800	.0	-.8
Transportation.....	7,700	7,700	7,700	.0	.0
Communication.....	2,800	2,800	2,800	.0	.0
Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services....	2,200	2,200	2,200	.0	.0
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE.....	66,900	67,700	66,100	-1.2	1.2
Wholesale Trade.....	16,100	16,100	16,300	.0	-1.2
Durable Goods.....	7,100	7,200	7,400	-1.4	-4.1
Nondurable Goods.....	9,000	8,900	8,900	1.1	1.1
Retail Trade.....	50,800	51,600	49,800	-1.6	2.0
General Merchandise, Apparel & Accessory Stores.....	8,600	8,500	8,500	1.2	1.2
Food Stores.....	7,700	7,700	7,300	.0	5.5
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE..	14,200	14,400	14,200	-1.4	.0
Finance.....	8,900	9,000	8,800	-1.1	1.1
Banking.....	4,500	4,600	4,600	-2.2	-2.2
Insurance Carriers, Agents and Brokers.....	3,200	3,200	3,400	.0	-5.9
SERVICES.....	61,900	61,700	60,700	.3	2.0
Hotels, Amuse., Pers. & Business..	16,500	17,000	16,000	-2.9	3.1
Personal and Business.....	8,100	7,800	7,800	3.8	3.8
Medical and Health Services.....	23,500	23,500	23,200	.0	1.3
Educational Services.....	5,200	4,700	5,100	10.6	2.0
Social Services.....	4,100	4,000	4,100	2.5	.0
Membership Organizations.....	9,100	9,000	8,800	1.1	3.4
GOVERNMENT.....	59,700	57,100	59,200	4.6	.8
Federal.....	11,300	11,300	10,800	.0	4.6
State.....	16,200	15,000	16,300	8.0	-.6
State Education.....	7,800	6,300	7,900	23.8	-1.3
Local.....	32,200	30,800	32,000	4.5	.6
Local Education.....	18,900	17,000	18,700	11.2	1.1

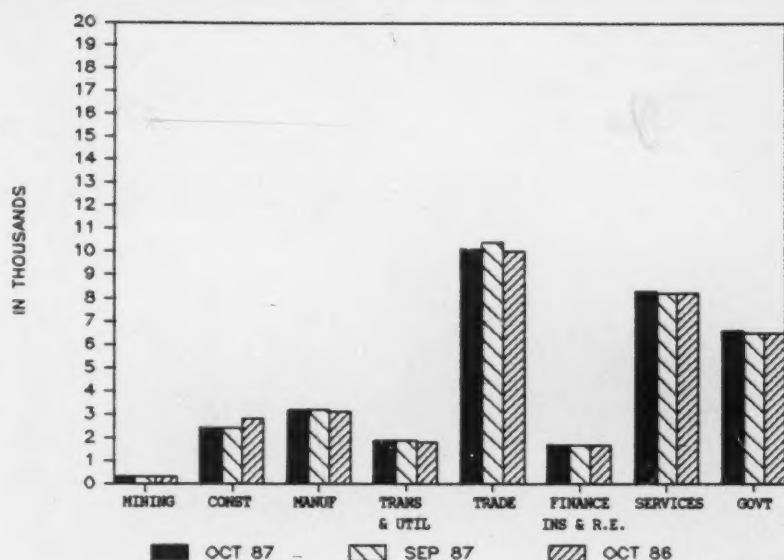
**SIOUX FALLS MSA
NONFARM WAGE AND
SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(JOBS BY INDUSTRY)**



	OCT. 1987	SEPT. 1987	OCT. 1986	Percent Change From	
				Last Month	Last Year
TOTAL.....	64,200	63,800	63,500	.6	1.1
1/ MINING.....	---	---	---	---	---
CONSTRUCTION.....	2,700	2,700	2,700	.0	.0
MANUFACTURING.....	8,600	8,500	8,600	1.2	.0
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTIL.	4,700	4,700	4,700	.0	.0
TRADE.....	16,700	16,600	16,400	.6	1.8
Wholesale Trade.....	4,200	4,300	4,400	-2.3	-4.5
Retail Trade.....	12,400	12,400	12,000	.0	3.3
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE....	5,800	5,900	5,900	-1.7	-1.7
SERVICES.....	18,300	18,200	17,700	.5	3.4
GOVERNMENT.....	7,400	7,200	7,400	2.8	.0

1/ Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

**RAPID CITY MSA
NONFARM WAGE AND
SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(JOBS BY INDUSTRY)**



	OCT. 1987	SEPT. 1987	OCT. 1986	Percent Change From	
				Last Month	Last Year
TOTAL.....	34,400	34,600	34,400	-.6	.0
MINING.....	300	300	300	.0	.0
CONSTRUCTION.....	2,400	2,400	2,800	.0	-14.3
MANUFACTURING.....	3,200	3,200	3,100	.0	3.2
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTIL.	1,900	1,900	1,800	.0	5.6
TRADE.....	10,100	10,400	10,000	-2.9	1.0
Wholesale Trade.....	2,300	2,200	2,100	4.5	9.5
Retail Trade.....	7,700	8,200	8,000	-6.1	-3.8
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE....	1,700	1,700	1,700	.0	.0
SERVICES.....	8,300	8,200	8,200	1.2	1.2
GOVERNMENT.....	6,600	6,500	6,500	1.5	1.5

The figures on Pages 6, 7 and 8 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota nonagricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

NOTE: The data on pages 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 and the Manufacturing Hours and Earnings data on page 9 are developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

MANUFACTURING HOURS AND EARNINGS

	Number of			Average		
	<u>Production Workers</u>			<u>Weekly Hours</u>		
	OCT. 1987	SEPT. 1987	OCT. 1986	OCT. 1987	SEPT. 1987	OCT. 1986
<u>Manufacturing</u>						
Statewide.....	23,313	22,943	22,444	42.4	41.9	43.2
Durable Goods.....	13,427	13,257	12,718	42.0	42.5	42.8
Nondurable Goods..	9,886	9,686	9,726	43.0	41.2	43.8
Sioux Falls MSA.....	6,586	6,558	6,573	45.4	44.2	48.1
Rapid City MSA.....	2,470	2,527	2,351	39.6	39.9	40.0

	Average			Average		
	<u>Weekly Earnings</u>			<u>Hourly Earnings</u>		
	OCT. 1987	SEPT. 1987	OCT. 1986	OCT. 1987	SEPT. 1987	OCT. 1986
<u>Manufacturing</u>						
Statewide.....	\$333.69	\$330.17	\$339.12	\$7.87	\$7.88	\$7.85
Durable Goods.....	329.70	333.20	326.56	7.85	7.84	7.63
Nondurable Goods..	340.13	326.30	355.66	7.91	7.92	8.12
Sioux Falls MSA.....	\$360.93	\$349.18	\$388.17	\$7.95	\$7.90	\$8.07
Rapid City MSA.....	293.44	298.05	261.20	7.41	7.47	6.53

Production workers include supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, warehousing, shipping, maintaining, recordkeeping and other services closely associated with production operations. The data cover full and part-time manufacturing employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. Persons on sick leave, vacations, or holidays, and being paid for that period by their employer, are considered employed.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

	OCT. 1987	SEPT. 1987	OCT. 1986	Percent	
				<u>Change From</u>	
				Last Month	Last Year
1967=100					
All Items.....	345.3	344.4	330.5	.3	4.5
Food & Beverages....	326.9	326.4	315.6	.2	3.6
Housing.....	375.2	375.4	363.0	-.1	3.4
Apparel.....	226.3	222.2	213.2	1.8	6.1
Transportation.....	321.9	320.4	302.6	.5	6.4
Medical Care.....	469.8	467.8	442.3	.4	6.2
Entertainment.....	287.1	285.2	276.5	.7	3.8

The Consumer Price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample "market basket" cost at an earlier date.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED¹

	NUMBER		
	OCT. 1987	SEPT. 1987	OCT. 1986
Sex, Total.....	1,703	1,790	1,687
Male.....	1,004	1,036	860
Female.....	699	754	827
Race, Total.....	1,703	1,790	1,687
White.....	1,509	1,600	1,445
Nonwhite.....	194	190	242
Age, Total.....	1,703	1,790	1,687
Under 45.....	1,150	1,176	1,248
Over 45.....	553	614	439
² Industry, Total.....	1,703	1,790	1,687
Mining.....	15	14	30
Construction.....	192	180	132
Manufacturing.....	557	722	354
Transportation & Public Utilities.....	90	60	98
Trade.....	375	339	420
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate.....	57	57	81
Services.....	327	323	455
Government.....	90	95	117
² Occupation, Total.....	1,703	1,790	1,687
Professional & Managerial.....	300	309	279
Clerical and Sales.....	359	337	475
Services.....	203	183	254
Processing.....	280	402	62
Machine Trade.....	57	80	78
Benchwork.....	98	100	153
Structural Work.....	286	260	226
Other.....	120	119	160
Duration of Current Unemployment			
Total.....	1,703	1,790	1,687
1-2 Weeks.....	537	569	303
3-4 Weeks.....	177	175	157
5-14 Weeks.....	556	639	681
15 Weeks & Over.....	433	407	546

¹ The insured unemployed are those unemployed persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

² Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

**SELECTED LABOR
DEPARTMENT
ACTIVITIES**

				Percent	
				<u>Change From</u>	
	OCT.	SEPT.	OCT.	Last	Last
	1987	1987	1986	Month	Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims.....	1,314	1,239	1,748	6.1	-24.8
B. Weeks Compensated.....	6,408	8,907	8,567	-28.1	-25.2
C. Amount of Benefit Payments..	\$552,101	\$474,096	\$660,513	16.5	-16.4
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Bal.	\$42,201,500	\$41,426,300	\$37,311,500	1.9	13.1
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available					
(New and Renewals).....	5,839	8,717	8,953	-33.0	-34.8
F. Nonfarm Placements.....	4,332	6,114	5,857	-29.1	-26.0
G. Nonfarm Job Openings.....	5,628	8,116	7,234	-30.7	-22.2

October 1987

H. Unemployment Insurance Savings.....\$68,970

October 1987

Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) Recipients	People	Savings in Dollars
I. Employed.....	53	\$12,296
J. Partial Employment.....	55	4,345

The data in this table are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program, the state Job Service system, and the South Dakota Department of Social Services.

- A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.
- B. Weeks Compensated - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation.
- C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants.
- D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.
- E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their applications for work at Job Service offices in the state.
- F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.
- G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.
- H. Unemployment Insurance Savings - Estimated dollars saved due to placement of Unemployment Insurance claimants in jobs by Job Service.
- I. Employed - The number of people no longer needing ADC and the dollars saved due to their employment.
- J. Partial Employment - The number of people with reduced ADC payments and the dollars saved due to their partial employment.

South Dakota

Labor Bulletin

Labor Market Information Center
P.O. Box 4730
Aberdeen, South Dakota 57402-4730

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FORWARDING AND ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED

DID YOU KNOW???

The U.S. Department of Labor recently announced the designation of Labor Surplus Areas. Those South Dakota areas designated as Labor Surplus Areas were Buffalo County and Shannon County. To be designated as a Labor Surplus Area, a county must have an average unemployment rate which is at least 20 percent above the national average unemployment rate during the previous two calendar years. Labor Surplus Areas are designated on an annual basis.

SOUTH DAKOTA

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY OCCUPATION GROUP

1986 ANNUAL AVERAGE

Administrative Support, Including Clerical	3.9	Precision Production, Craft and Repair	5.4
Executive, Administrative and Managerial	1.9	Professional Specialty	1.5
Farming, Forestry and Fishing	2.2	Sales	3.2
Handlers, Equip. Cleaners, Helpers and Laborers	15.0	Service Occupations	6.2
Machine Operators, Assemblers & Inspectors	5.5	Technicians and Related Support	3.0
		Transportation and Material Moving	8.8

Source: Geographic Profile of Employment & Unemployment, 1986 - U.S.
Department of Labor.

